













THE CONSTITUTION;  
Published Daily and Weekly.

## THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, for \$1.25 a year, or \$2.50 for three months, or \$10.00 a year.

## THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, 23 Park Row, New York City.  
ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 23, 1887.

## Cincinnati Cranks.

Cincinnati abounds in cranks of various kinds. Their performances occupy a great part of the Cincinnati newspapers.

But the wildest set of cranks yet discovered even in Cincinnati is composed of a few religious fanatics who call themselves "Perfectionists." They first appeared about a year ago and were confined almost entirely to the Walnut Hills Methodist church. Their ridiculous behavior soon provoked a protest from the decent members of that church which resulted in the expulsion of the so-called "perfectionists." They then banded themselves together and held secret meetings at which they went through all sorts of mummeries and pretended to perform miracles. Their behavior outside of these meetings was quiet and sensible. Gradually they drifted back to Walnut Hills church, and were finally readmitted to membership on the supposition that they had abandoned their silly and blasphemous habits.

A few days ago it was discovered that these cranks instead of reforming had grown worse and were scandalizing the church which they attended. They had been conducting a series of secret meetings which were disgraceful in the extreme. About thirty men and women who constitute this band would assemble in some secluded place and there would celebrate their ghastly orgies. One of their number, Mrs. Hannah S. Martin, claimed to be God, and her sister, Mrs. Brooke, asserted that she was Jesus Christ. These two women were worshipped by the other members of the band. They went through a programme of miracles at each meeting. Sometimes their fellow cranks would come to their rooms and drag them out of bed to give exhibitions of their miraculous power.

These proceedings became so notorious that the church authorities again hauled the "perfectionists" hand up for trial. The entire tribe were found guilty of blasphemy and turned out of the church. It is supposed that they will organize a secret society for the continuation of their orgies. The people of Walnut Hills church will probably be careful hereafter about admissions into their membership.

WHENEVER THE NEW YORK papers begin to discuss problems of political economy, we immediately perceive that these questions are left to be treated by the college boys in their reportorial staff. A New York paper is great in more ways than one.

can politicians have made plain to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. The honest people on both sides may desire peace and harmony; the old soldiers may meet and fraternize; the public sentiment of the country may be in favor of unity and reconciliation; but the republican politicians will have their way.

The Halsteads, the Forakers, and others of that kind have discovered a new rebellion in the bushes, and they are now engaged in rushing to and fro uttering wild yells in an attempt to convince northern voters that the nation is in peril. This is merely following the cue set by John Sherman in his Springfield speech. It is the programme of the politicians who believe that an affection of rancor will rehabilitate their party and be the means of giving them another opportunity of plundering the public.

It is deplorable indeed that sectionalism should be made a campaign issue of in this day and time, but from a strictly political point of view, such an issue will not be a bad thing for the democratic party of the south. There have been many symptoms of late that the solid south was on the point of breaking up in the face of the economic and practical issues that have been discussed since the democrats were entrusted with the administration of affairs.

But the bloody-shirt shriekers have put the south on notice that the next campaign is to be fought out on sectional issues and prejudices. The CONSTITUTION believes that it will be a futile and fatuous campaign so far as the republicans are concerned; but at the same time the south cannot afford, in the face of such issues, to present a broken front. It must remain solid.

As to the propriety of this, the democratic free-traders, tariff reformers and protectionists are of one mind. When sectional issues are presented democratic differences must be forgotten. The ranks must be closed up. There are very important issues before the country, but none of them are important enough to justify a lack of harmony among southern democrats when the issue presented by the republicans is sectional in character.

THE HISTORY of the British royal family which we printed yesterday is somewhat raw. But history is history all the same. No sane person can have any respect for a country that has been ruled for nine hundred years by a parcel of immoral foreigners. British brutishness and brutality have been very successful so far, but brutishness and brutality will cease to rule after while.

## Our English Cousins.

While it is the fashion in certain American circles to keep up with everything English, our cousins across the water have a very muddled conception of everything pertaining to America, and they make no effort to increase their stock of information.

"As you are from the United States you doubtless know my brother Bill," was the remark made by an Englishman to a clergyman from Georgia, who visited London some time ago. The Georgian found it impossible to convince his new acquaintance that the American republic was a very big thing, and had to give it up.

Not many years ago a bright English novelist located a cotton plantation in Massachusetts.

All this prepares us to enjoy a ridiculous

article in the Arkansas Traveller, purporting to be an extract from the London Court Journal. During the excitement in London over Mr. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," the Journal is made to say that Cody was the friend of a man named Boone, who discovered Kentucky in 1809. After marrying the grand daughter of a distinguished gentleman known as Sitting Bull, Cody was twice elected governor of Chicago, and at one time was made mayor of the Arkansas legislature. He also served in the confederate army under General Benjamin F. Butler, who gallantly defended New Orleans against the federal General Longstreet. The province of Detroit rewarded him for his military services by sending him to congress, where he introduced a bill for the relief of the citizens of Buffalo. It was in this way that he earned the name of "Buffalo Bill." While Mr. Cody has a large ranch in St. Louis he finds time for literature, and writes for the Atlantic Monthly, a newspaper edited by Mark Twain and Uncle Thomas Cabin, a gentleman who has made fame by his negro dialect sketches.

This roving burlesque is laughable enough, but it is not a bit funnier than scores of articles dealing with American affairs that may be seen every day in the English papers. It must be humiliating to our Anglo-manics to find out how little the English know about us, and how little they care.

EDITOR HALSTEAD declares that all democrats are filled with states rights poison. This is very true. States rights were not involved with secession, as Halstead will discover. Nevertheless, if the northern states sought to lose their own rights, then the southern states fought to lose theirs. We trust this is satisfactory to Editor Halstead.

## Protection for the Farmers.

Mr. John W. McFarland, an esteemed correspondent, writes from Homer, Ga., as follows:

EDITHS CONSTITUTION: In your answer to Joseph A. Daniels, Leesburg, Ala., you say that "THE CONSTITUTION does not oppose a just and reasonable reduction of the tariff." How can the tariff be reduced if the tax on whiskey and tobacco is taken off, as there would not be more than a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of the government. And are you not mistaken in regard to the articles used by poor people, that the import tax amounts to so very little? I have always understood that the tariff was pretty heavy on oil and woolens and on iron, both of which are used to a considerable extent by poor people. Yours respectfully,

JOHN W. McFARLAND.

Our correspondent is evidently muddled by the sophistries of the free-traders. It must be apparent to any intelligent person that a reduction of the tariff would result in an increase of revenue. The less duty that importers have to pay on foreign goods the more they would import. This increase in importation would naturally result in a larger amount of revenue. This is self-evident.

Well, the great trouble now is that there is already too large an amount of revenue flowing into the treasury, and one of the most interesting and important questions of the hour is, How shall an unnecessary accumulation of revenue in the treasury be avoided? THE CONSTITUTION, and other democratic principles are in favor of repealing the internal revenue system. Not because the taxes collected under that system are unreasonable or burdensome, but because they are emergency taxes—because the law is undemocratic and un-American.

If our correspondent has followed us thus far he will perceive that there can be no real reduction of the tariff while these emergency taxes are collected, since a reduction would merely add to the already large surplus. The free-traders are in favor of perpetuating this infamous Russian system of internal revenue because they think it will give them an excuse for adding largely to the free list, a policy that would give British manufacturers an opportunity to crush our home industries, and drive our manufacturers and our wage-earners out of business. We have thus briefly answered our correspondent's first question.

His second is an inquiry which suggests that we are mistaken as to the results of the protective policy. To this there is a brief and complete answer. The vast bulk of our three greatest industries—iron and steel, cotton and wool—are sold as cheap in this country as they are in free-trade England. In other words, the protective policy has stimulated home competition in commodities of the highest necessity. In the iron industry, let our correspondent take the article of nails, the commodity of the most universal use in the iron industry. The price of these was \$6 per one hundred pounds in 1864. In 1885 they were \$2.25, and they are even cheaper now. This is the cheapest rate that prevails in any country in the world. The price of nails is an indication of the price of all other forms of iron.

In cotton profits and woolsens the reduction has been in even greater ratio. Woolen cloths that were sold in 1860 at \$1.50 per yard are sold now at less than 80 cents. If our correspondent needs any more figures we have them at hand, and if he desires further information he need only send us a line calling for it.

There is one thing he should remember—namely: That after Great Britain had developed all her material resources and her people began to crowd each other from poverty to pauperism, the manufacturers of that country, led by Mr. Cobden, made a movement in favor of free trade. This movement was successful, but it should always be remembered that the farmers of Great Britain opposed it. They were protectionists in the beginning, and if they had any voice in matters, they would be protectionists now.

What has been the result? Let Professor Fawcett, an Englishman, in his "Political Economy," answer: "There are few classes of workmen who in many respects are so thoroughly wretched as the English agricultural laborers. They are in many respects so miserably poor that if they were converted into slaves tomorrow it would be for the interest of their owners to feed them far better than they are fed at present. Throughout large agricultural districts not a single agricultural laborer will be found who has saved so much as a week's wages. A life of toiling and incessant industry offers no other prospect than a miserable old age."

This is a very fine showing, indeed. The farmers of England were right, when, with no argument to support them, they were in favor of protection. They are too poor now

to be in favor of anything. They work out their little day in poverty and ignorance, and the people they ought to feed are fed by the protected farmers of the United States.

WE HAVE contended that Georgia would in the fullness of time produce everything to be found on this continent. She comes up this morning with a tale mine. Tale will talk low in the soaps and powders in which it is disguised, but wherever its whispers are heard it will tell of the variety of Georgia's resources.

WE ARE of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland's southern trip will do him a great deal of good. His visit to the Piedmont Exposition will be worth more to him than seven trips to Europe.

MRS. GUELPH's jubilee was a big thing, but in another twenty-five years the people of England will have discovered that they are the real rulers of the realm.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gravely informs John Sherman that fools neither elect a president nor nominate one. If John interrets this as he should he will at once retire from the candidacy business. But John is not an interpreter by profession.

JOURNALISM in Augusta.

For some years there has been no serious attempt in a Georgia city to displace the newspaper which, surviving as the fittest, held the field as its own. The result has been that Georgia has easily led the southern states in the character and excellence of its journals.

The appearance of the Daily Gazette in Augusta, is a challenge to the supremacy of the Chronicle, and starts a contest that promises to be significant. What is the value of the good will of a newspaper? What service power, beyond its actual cash profits, can a newspaper store away, to advantage if when opposition comes? These are problems that the Augusta contest may elucidate. It must be admitted that Mr. Walsh, under the lack of competition, permitted the Chronicle to fall somewhat short of what readers had the right to expect. This was temporary, however, and should not be seriously counted against a man whose whole life has been given, and who has done constant and meritorious service.

We confess we do not see in the first issue of the Gazette, the signs of probable victory. The editor appears to be too brilliant to be practical and effective, and to write so, eloquently and fluently as to make the Chronicle the danger to be feared, after all, is the staple of journalistic work. Assuredly the Gazette will not win by cutting the price of advertising to a half-cent a word, which is less than the cost of white paper. Nor will it win in opinion by fighting an alleged ring of which Mr. Walsh is the alleged head. In all cities, the administration of affairs is entrusted to a few men, who usually hold the reins only so long as they are able to hold them. It is only by the most flagrant corruption and misrule that they can hold them longer. This we feel sure Mr. Walsh and his friends have not been guilty of. At this distance, it appears that Augusta's affairs have been admirably managed, and the searching investigation lately made into the records, heads this out as far as we are concerned. We do not assume to disparage the future of the Gazette. It will win all the success it deserves, and no one wishes it the fullest measure of its merits than THE CONSTITUTION. Still our heart warms to the Hon. Patrick Walsh. Through the error of many a conflict of interest, he has been able to do more than most men, and the Chronicle, taking new life from his new needs, will be able to justify them in clinging to the old things that are good!

## EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

FAIRCHILD is still offering palsy in lots to suit purchasers.

HALSTEAD KNOWS how to keep the south solid. For this Halstead deserves our thanks.

QUEEN VICTORIA and her family have cost the British tax-payers a little over \$100,000,000.

IT TOOK a pound of poison to kill "Bijou," the Boston elephant. Those Boston pie-eaters have strong stomachs.

MR. JOHN TORIN has been lodged behind the bars in New York for praying that the city might be saved from the politicians.

IT SEEMS that in Ohio J. B. Foraker is a bigger man than John Sherman. Things are getting to be very serious for John.

THE OBJECTION is made that in many of our cities the poorer class of banana dealers ripen their bananas by going to bed with them.

TRAVELERS ANXIOUS to get everywhere. The New Orleans Picayune makes an earnest appeal to its readers to drink better liquor.

A PHILANTHROPEST FEARs that "whisky will finally get the poor Indian." Just at present the poor Indian seems to be getting the whisky.

GENERAL STONEMAN, now governor of California, is the newest nominee for the second place on the national democratic ticket next year.

COLONEL FRED D. MUSSEY, who wore the confederate cockade in the United States, is now in Virginia, where he proposes to do some healing for Mahone.

"WHO EVER heard of a negro saloon?" asks the New York Independent. Everybody, very likely, except the editors of the Independent.

WE OBSERVE that even Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the gay confederate correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, is angry about the flags.

MRS. LAWTON was delighted with the queen's jubilee. The admiration of a Savannah man who went through the sesqui centennial counts for something.

WHEN HE is at home Editor Pulitzer gives the British aristocracy fits, but when he is on the other side of the water he manages to swell around with the very swell of the lot.

PEOPLE HAVE long wondered at the stomach-warming effect of Baltimore drinking water. The fact that the water is largely composed of small red ants may have something to do with it.

THE EDITOR of the New York Star is raising a row because he received an anonymous letter beginning, "You d—n blackguard." The Star man thinks that some of Editor Pulitzer's mail got into his box by mistake.

PHILADELPHIA would by this time have as many inhabitants as New York were it not for the free use of yellow chromate of lead as a dye in bakers' buns and cakes. This practice is said to materially check the Quaker city.

ENTRICK DANA's Benary Butler is a very mad dog about the flags. He says the south has already received back nearly everything the federalists captured. Well, there's a missing spoon or two and some silver doorknobs; but, really, these amount to nothing.

WHILE THE politicians were raising a sulphurous racket over the confederate battle flags, the boys who did the fighting on both sides were having a good time in Boston. As the Richmond veterans were marching home their Boston friends yelled: "Hello, Johnny, got any tobacco you want to swap for coffee?" and every time the answer came back: "All right, yank, pass over the coffee!" And then everybody laughed and cheered.

## CHATTER AND COMMENT.

Buffalo Express: "The only thing Christianity needs just now is Christians." That was what the great preacher, Canon Wilberforce, passionately declared last night.

Chattanooga Commercial: The Salvation Army could probably do more good in jail than in the barracks. The class of people it meets behind the bars are good subjects for prayer.

Arkansas Traveler: In the work of his life, 'eminent emigrants (emigrants) much as ability I don't keer how much seas or man hab got, ef he has ter work under er lack of 'contagement, he ain't gwine ter do his best.

Chicago Herald: Canon Wilberforce calls America "the great Anglo-Saxonizing machine of the whole universe." It has a tough gig in some of the anarchists, but by the aid of a little judicious hanging upon occasion the great mill will do the work in time.

Norristown Herald: General Sheridan, it is said, carries his wife's pocket handkerchief when he goes out shopping with her. If Mr. Sheridan, in exchange for this piece of gallantry, carries her husband's pocketbook when she goes out shopping with him, she has rather the best of the bargain.

New York Graphic: Dr. Schöffel, of London, in a recent lecture, described the curious effects of different intoxicants upon the cerebellum—that division of the brain which controls the movements of the body. Wine, he said, causes a man to fall sideways, whisky makes him fall upon his face, and elder upon his back. But they all bring him to the ground.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It isn't well to live too long. The eight Boston editors who are eighty years old, had they died at seventy-nine, would have been spared the pain of seeing their annual passes snatched from them by a rude and merciless interest on the grave.

Out Prentiss: "She did wrong to look back, didn't she, Bessie?"

"Yes, mamma."

"And what do you think Lot did when he saw his poor little daughter into a pillar of salt?"

"I don't know, mamma. I expect he wondered where he could get a fresh one."

Puck: Both enjoyed it. "You went out too soon," said a wife to a husband, at a recent concert. "Put some sense in that third cactus and save Gomer Thru the Rye." It was simply divine. I fairly drank it in." "So did I," he answered softly, with a slight suspicion of a hiccup, "and I can taste it yet."

Cincinnati Times-Star: Why doesn't Governor Knott send a regiment of soldiers armed with two or three Gatling guns into Rowan county with instructions to take Craig Tolliver dead or alive? It is a sorry reflection that a whole state should be kept in terror by the acts of one outcast. Is the governor afraid that Tolliver might kill or capture the regiment?

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## Running to Fires.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In Atlanta when the firemen are outside hunting for a man and boys rush pell mell to the scene of the fire. They are in danger of being run over by frightened horses. They add to the general tumult, and are in the way of the firemen and the persons who are trying to save their property. No person whose property is not in danger, or whose services are not needed, should be allowed to appear within the fire line. It is a disgrace to some large cities the police keep idle spectators at a distance and they should do this here.

## ORDER.

WARRENTON, Ga., June 21.—Editors Constitution: Did General Little write, "I Am Dying, but I will not be killed by the acts of one outcast." It is a sorry reflection that a whole state should be kept in terror by the acts of one outcast. Is the governor afraid that Tolliver might kill or capture the regiment?

It was certainly written before the battle of Chickamauga, because it circulated in the south before that time. It is pretty safe to say that it was written a year or two before the war.

## Not Reciprocal.

EDITOR'S CONSTITUTION: I see that certain Americans in New York, Chicago and other places celebrated Queen Victoria's jubilee. Did the English celebrate the centennial of our independence? Have they ever jubilated over any event distinctly American and republican? CRITIC.

THE QUESTION is simply one. The English never done any of the things you mention. They are the best people in the world, as they are now. The Americans in this country who celebrated the jubilee simply made themselves ridiculous.

## The Veto Power in England.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Has Queen Victoria the right to veto a bill?

Yes, but she has never exercised it. Her veto would perhaps cause a revolution. In England the royal veto is reserved for extreme emergencies. The last one was one hundred and eighty years ago, when Queen Anne vetoed a bill relating to the militia in Scotland. The house of lords generally support the prerogative of the crown by rejecting a measure repugnant to the sovereign's will. The exercise of this may enable the ministry to defeat it in the house of commons. So far as real executive power is concerned, the queen of England enjoys ten times as much as the queen of England.

## The Convention Should be Held.

MORRIS, Ga., June 22.—Editors Constitution: Please allow us a small space in your valuable paper. I see Mr. A. R. Smith, clerk superior court of Hall county, is trying to arrange a convention of clerks to meet in Atlanta on July 20th. I think this is a move in the right direction. There is some legislation badly needed in behalf of the clerk of the court generally. I am in favor of the convention and the time and place of meeting. I will do all in my power to bring about the needed legislation. Respectfully, A. L. RYAN, Clerk Sup. Court, Telfair County.

## Chivalry Out West.

From the Dayton, N.W., News Reporter.

Scene—Strawberry festival; portly merchant dancing quadrille with good looking young lady. Enter Carson River cowboy who calls her "grand right and left." Cowboy stands in and at end of change finds himself standing with portly merchant's partner. Portly merchant unconsciously crowds cowboy out of his place. Cowboy stands back and deliberately sizes up portly merchant.

"Get out of the quadrille," the portly merchant would be too much for him at close quarters. The cowboy throws his sombrero on the floor, hitches up his pants, thrusts his right hand into the rear pocket thereof and in a loud voice thus delivers himself: "Partner of normals, sir, here. She is a mare, a rick; hawstee you had got no rope on her. Now I just reckon I'll gallop with her durin' the balance of thisere round-up. Light out, or I'll set my old right hand on your neck. I don't want to hear of no more of this kind of business. I am a cowboy, and I am in the habit of doing this kind of thing. Music starts up and cowboy finishes the "gallop" with the "heifer" of his choice.

## A Gallant Man.

From the Manchester Times.

An old war veteran, who has been through Indian campaigns and was not very particular about the sex, was invited to a small dinner party. He sat almost directly opposite the hostess and was fully conscious that every move he made could be observed by her. Suddenly, at the height of the festivities, the hostess came across the hall in his line. A festive glance at the hostess disclosed the fact that she, too, had discovered the embarrassing circumstance. It was a critical moment, but the old soldier was equal to the occasion. Without changing a muscle he gathered up the carpet with a "cork" of mild and swallowed. The look of gratitude which he received from his hostess a few minutes later was worth the whole of his life. In due time the story leaked out, and when spoken of the old campaigner how he liked caterpillar salad, the reply came in a hot spot, "Do you take me for a man who would spoil a dinner party for a little thing like a caterpillar?"

## Journalism in Texas.

We will gladly acknowledge the receipt of any new projects that may be given us, such as new pitches, extraordinary beans and peas, and in fact anything grown in a garden.—Rockwell News.

ENTRICK DANA is to be the "d-muck-a-muck" of the newspaper. Sea water, pines, etc., in abundance fall into his hands very readily.—Becatur Monitor.

Who will bring us the first pie watermelon weighing twenty pounds? The Tiding will be sent free for one year to one that presents us with a melon of above description.—Daingerfield Tidings.

## Birmingham Water.

From the Montgomery Dispatch.

The News of Birmingham continues to warn the magic city people against drinking Birmingham water without boiling and then straining it. The News' advice should be heeded. This is a critical period of the year, a standpoint of health, and the people of Birmingham should be careful to guard against any possible danger that may arise from neglect or carelessness. Surely Birmingham has not forgotten the lesson of the epidemic of 1873.

## A REMINISCENCE OF '47.

A False Alarm of an Attack of Indians—A Historic Joke.

While in conversation with an old Floridian yesterday he related a little reminiscence of his experience with the Indians in this state some forty years ago, which is as follows:

"It was in the year 1847 that the incident occurred. At the time all the citizens of Fort Reed and vicinity were very much frightened on account of some Indian depredations that had been committed near there, and were living in a stockade or fort in the stockade was built some three hundred yards from the edge of a swamp, where wells had been dug for washing purposes, and which were still used for that purpose. Dr. A. S. Spear, one of the citizens, who, with his family, were with us in the fort, owned a very bright mulatto girl named Amanda, or 'Mandy' as we called her, who did the washing for his family. One day Mandy went to the well for this purpose, it being considered perfectly safe for her to do so. Not long after she left, the most frightful screams were heard in the direction of the well. As may be imagined all was confusion in the fort. Finally five or six men, picking up their arms, went out every tree and stump on the route for protection, when within fifty or sixty yards of it, out from the bushes rushed Mandy naked as she was born, yelling at the top of her voice, 'Indians! Indians! for God's sake, run! where she has immediately proceeded to do to the best of their ability and without stopping to investigate any further. It was devil take the hindmost until it was the fort all hands began to shout and screaming 'Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! I got to me, they like to kill me, but 'thank God I got away.' Doors were barricaded and every person took the positions previously assigned them in case of an attack. Finally, no Indians appearing, Mandy was questioned pretty closely, but the only thing that could be got out of her was that the Indians had surprised her at the well, where she was washing, striped and took her into the bushes and began to torture her with hot ashes to make her tell how many men were in the fort. But like most liars, she overcame her part, and it was not long before she owned up that it was a put-up job to frighten us. Overman has a certain amount of shrewdness, but would be taken for a crank nine times out of ten. He admitted that he had been preaching on the streets without a permit from the mayor, and he declared that he did not intend to get one. Had he acted differently, he would have been allowed to leave the city. He denied being a vagrant, saying that he had two visible means of support—the profession of preaching and an aggregate capital of thirty cents, which he remarked is enough to support him for five days.

"We do not know anything of you and cannot tell whether you are sincere or not," remarked his honor or addressing Overman. "What do you propose to do if we turn you loose? Will you leave the city?" "I do whatever God orders me to do."

"How long will it take you to find that out?"

"I will learn as soon as I get out of this court."

Some further questions were asked him, but he would not give direct answers, on process of the challenge where he will have an opportunity to preach to the convicts. A Times reporter wanted to interview the prisoner, but he got mad and cursed town with a terrible vengeance.

## HE WILL WORK AND PREACH.

The Tramp Evangelist Sentenced to the Chain-gang for Vagrancy.

From the Savannah Times.

C. H. Overman, the St. Paul evangelist, was sentenced to the chain-gang by Judge Harned today for being a vagrant. Overman has a certain amount of shrewdness, but would be taken for a crank nine times out of ten. He admitted that he had been preaching on the streets without a permit from the mayor, and he declared that he did not intend to get one. Had he acted differently, he would have been allowed to leave the city. He denied being a vagrant, saying that he had two visible means of support—the profession of preaching and an aggregate capital of thirty cents, which he remarked is enough to support him for five days.

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## Rhode Island's Peculiarities.

From the Boston Globe.

She is the only state that has no provision in her constitution for calling a constitutional convention.

She is the only state that requires more than a majority of votes to ratify amendments to the constitution.

She is the only state whose constitution draws a distinction between native and naturalized citizens.

She is the only state whose legislature vote by secret ballot.

She is the only state that requires the governor to share the pardoning power with the senate.

She is the only state that requires voters to register one year in order to vote the next.

She is the only state that requires a majority vote to elect all officers.

She is the only state that requires a property qualification of voters.

## Sunday Laws in Birmingham.

From the Birmingham Age.

And so, having in mind the diverse and cosmopolitan population which is now the census of Birmingham, and the natural concessions upon matters of public policy necessary to preserve the social and political equilibrium, the Age is constrained to ask if it is not best to permit the laws to remain a dead letter on the statute book, and to accord to every man and woman the privilege of enjoying Sunday as to them seems best, and is not the prosperity of the city enhanced without impairing its moral welfare by permitting the most absolute freedom consistent with peace and good order, to the strangers who are crowding to our gates?

## The Way to Put It.

From the London Special.

George R. Sims, the poetic and realistic preacher to the London poor, has just made the following remarks while during the procession tomorrow, will doubtless well up in ten thousand hearts:

"Yards of sermons are being preached just now in which her majesty is buttered on both sides because she has been a good wife and mother, and has kept the commandments. She is praised for being a good woman. Quite right, but there are millions of good women in the world, and there is nothing in the fact that the sovereign has done her duty in her home circle to go delirious with rapture about."











## SCHEDULES.

Atlantic Railroad Company.  
 Route East.  
 Leaving Atlanta for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points.  
 Leaving Atlanta for New York.  
 Leaving Atlanta for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points.

## NEW YORK.

Atlantic Railroad Company.  
 Route East.  
 Leaving Atlanta for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points.  
 Leaving Atlanta for New York.  
 Leaving Atlanta for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points.

## WASHINGTON.

Atlantic Railroad Company.  
 Route East.  
 Leaving Atlanta for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points.  
 Leaving Atlanta for New York.  
 Leaving Atlanta for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points.

## NEW YORK.

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 Route East.  
 Leaving Atlanta for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points.  
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## PRIDE OF ATLANTA.

Closing Exercises of the Boys' and Girls' High School.

AN IMMENSE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

The Oral Examination in the School—Names of Those Who Received Honors—The Debating Society.

The pupils of the Boys' and Girls' High School held the closing exercises of the session yesterday morning. The attendance was very large. Indeed the attendance was so large that the building could not hold more than two-thirds of the visitors, many of whom could not gain admittance. The rush was so great that Superintendent Slaton deemed it best to close the doors so as to prevent the room from being too densely packed.

## THE ORAL EXAMINATION.

The examination of the pupils, which was conducted orally, began at 9 o'clock and was conducted with a thoroughness which rendered it impossible for any of the pupils to shirk their duty or evade the answers. Miss Mayer conducted the examination of the students in the Girls' High School, who belong to class A. Miss Wood, the principal, was unavoidably absent. The class was examined in algebra, Latin and physical geography. The members evinced a commendable proficiency in these branches which clearly showed how well they had been instructed.

Miss Kate McKinley examined class B in the same branches of study, and the pupils were equally as proficient and ready.

Miss Sargent examined second class A, in physics, algebra, Latin and French. An interesting feature of the examination was a Longfellow Responsive Reading, which Miss McKinley had arranged and which was admirably rendered, much to the enjoyment of the large crowd of visitors. The examinations were conducted by Miss Calloway and Miss Harris.

The graduating class was thoroughly examined by the principal of the school, Miss McKinley. The young ladies showed accurate scholarship and stood the test remarkably well. The exercises of the first class to last of an exceptionally interesting character. The graduating class is the largest that has ever gone out from the institution.

## THE ROLL OF HONOR.

In class A, the following young ladies took the first honor: Miss Blanche Rosenfeld, 97.4; Miss Belle Winter, 97, and Miss Jennie Armstrong, 96. Second honor, Miss Rosa Schmidt, 95.9.

In second class A, Miss Kate Culpepper took first honor, with a standing of 96.7. Miss Jones received the second honor, with a standing of 96.8.

In second class, B, Miss Clio Prather obtained a standing of 97.7, and got the first honor. Miss Sophie McDermott stood 97.6, and she, too, received the first honor. Miss Florence Culpepper, with a rating of 96.7, received second, as did also Miss Ethel Batt, 96.2.

In the third class, A and B, first honors fell to Miss Leslie Battle, who made 98, and to Miss Annie O'Keefe, who made 98.6. The second honor was taken by Miss Lole Waters, who made 98.

Miss Pearl Droyles, with a standing of 98.4; Miss Mary Belle Pendleton, with 98.3; Miss Mattie Lee Slaton, with 98.1, received the highest honors in the fourth class. In the same class the second honors were borne off by Miss Mattie Dunlap, 98.7; Miss Annie Aldridge, 98.6; Miss Ida Atkins, 98.6; Miss Flora Eakin, 98.5; Miss Clara Rosenfeld, 98.5.

Yesterday afternoon Professor Slaton conferred upon all the successful competitors the honors they had so nobly won.

The pupils of the Boys' High School were subjected to a searching and protracted examination in all the branches contained in the extensive curriculum of the institution. The boys emerged from the ordeal triumphantly, and were complimented upon the proficiency they displayed in all their studies. Below appear the names of those who distinguished themselves by virtue of excellent scholarship:

Third grade—(Graduating class). First honor—H. B. Mays, 99.7.

Second honor—B. P. Ellis, 98.3; E. W. Brockman, 97.82.

Honorable mention—A. Haynes, 97.23; C. H. Harrison, 96.24; D. C. Lyle, 95.38; C. T. Nunnally, 95.15; M. L. Harrison, 95.86; B. T. Bennett, 95.94.

Second grade—First honor—M. Harry Flynn, 96.54; Arthur Hynds, 96.46.

Second honor—H. Jackson, 97.26; Ed L. Meyer, 97.22; A. D. Boylston, 96.91.

Honorable mention—F. Hill, 96.74; T. C. Barth, 96.72; Arnold, 96.10; D. Kempner, 96.01; W. Johnson, 95.45.

First grade—First honor—W. O. Wilson, 98.10; B. C. Boyles, 97.96; H. A. Alexander, 97.92; J. E. Lewis, 97.77; W. H. Glenn, 97.61.

Second honor—F. P. Wilson, 97.48; B. J. Roberts, 97.3.

Honorable mention (standing over 95)—W. A. Hemphill, Jr., J. C. Kimball, Jr., J. N. Bridge, Bertram Maier, F. W. Breitenbach, W. G. Mitchell, W. J. Franklin, I. C. Strauss, E. C. Treidick.

## CELEBRATION IN THE CHURCH.

The exercises in the school-building having closed, the throng of visitors repaired across the street to the Second Baptist church, which had been kindly placed at Professor Slaton's disposal. Shortly after noon the spacious building was packed down stairs and in the galleries. Many notable citizens were present, and the members of the school board occupied seats on the rostrum. Dr. McDonald, the pastor of the church, presided over the occasion, which was the annual celebration of the "Alphabetic Literary and Debating Society of the Boys' High School." The program, which the members had prepared, was an admirable one, and they rendered it in a manner highly pleasing to the audience. Below appears the programme which was gone through without a hitch, and without incident.

"The Black Horse and His Rider," declamation, by S. W. Wieseberg; "The Gladiator," reading, by S. W. Bridge; "Spartan to the Gladiator," declamation, by W. A. Hemphill, Jr.; "The Harp of a Thousand Strings," reading, by J. C. Kimball, Jr.; "Education," declamation, by A. D. Boylston; "Woman's Rights," reading, by Frank Hill; "Fidelity to Trust," declamation, by E. L. Meyer; "Trial of Warren Hastings," reading, by H. B. Jackson; "Eulogy on B. H. Hill," declamation, by C. T. Nunnally; "Song of the Glasses," reading, by M. L. Harrison. It was between one and two o'clock before the last number of the programme was given. Then the debaters came to the front. First, A. L. Haynes, who queried: "Resolved, That the civilization of the old south was better and grander than the civilization of the new south." The affirmative was supported with marked ability by W. D. Ellis, Jr., A. H. McDonald, J. A. Hynds and J. W. Hardwick. The negative was sustained with equal force and spirit by Henry B. Mays, B. C. Boyles, M. H. Flynn, A. L. Haynes, and W. O. Wilson.

The programme for today and tonight will be exceedingly entertaining. The exercises will be held in DeGives' opera house, beginning at 10 o'clock. All the friends of education of the Boys' High School will read essays. Tonight the graduating class of the Girls' High School, numbering forty-two, will give their closing exercises. The members of the graduates will read an essay, and at the conclusion of the exercises will receive their diplomas. The entertainment will be enlivened by appropriate music, and the friends of education, and more especially those who are interested in the public schools of Atlanta, are cordially invited to be present this morning and this evening.

A card.

Messrs. Editors: I wish to thank the friends, neighbors and friends for their prompt and useful efforts in saving my horse from the "destructive element" last night. But for their efforts and the little chemical engine, my horse would now be a corpse. I wish also to publicly thank some of my friends for saving my horse, when my stable was in flames. I am told that great personal care. I do not know their names, but trust they will call my note, that I may acknowledge their kindly act.

Yours truly,  
 PATYON H. SPOOK.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Nervous Prostration and Weakness of the Alimentary Canal.

Dr. E. M. GAVITT, Toledo, O., says: "It is a valuable remedy in nervous prostration and weakness of the alimentary canal."

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**MEDICAL.**  
**CURED OF SICK HEADACHE.**  
W. D. Edwards, Palmira, O., writes:  
"I have been a great sufferer from  
Constipation and Sick Headache, and  
have tried many medicines, but  
**Tutt's Pills**  
is the only one that gave me relief. I  
find that one pill acts better than  
three of any other kind, and does not  
weaken or gripe." Elegantly sugar  
coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents.  
**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**  
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**FOR SALE.**  
One fine OIL CLOTH for large  
room or hall.  
One Upright Show Case.  
**FREEMAN & C. KANKSHAW,**  
JEWELERS.  
81 Whitehall Street.

**CROCKERY, ETC.**  
---Best Goods Made---  
**McBRIDE & CO.,**  
29 Peachtree Street.  
FRUIT JARS, FLAT PANS,  
DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS.

**Gate City Stone Filters,**  
HAYLAND'S CHINA,  
Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods.  
MODERATE PRICES.

**THE WEATHER REPORT.**

**Daily Weather Bulletin.**  
INDICATIONS.—For Atlanta: local rains; station-  
ary temperature. North Carolina, South Carolina,  
Georgia, and Eastern Florida: Local rains; south-  
westerly winds; stationary temperature. Western  
Florida and Alabama: Generally fair weather;  
changes in temperature; winds becoming north-  
westerly.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, June 22, 1887.—9 P. M.  
Full observations taken at regular intervals of  
actual time at each place named.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Savannah.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Jacksonville.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Montgomery.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
New Orleans.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Galveston.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Palm Beach.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Fort Smith.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Shreveport.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
St. Louis.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Chicago.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
St. Paul.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Minneapolis.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Portland.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Boston.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
New York.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Philadelphia.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Washington.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
San Francisco.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
San Diego.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Los Angeles.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Albany.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Syracuse.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Buffalo.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Rochester.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Albany.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Syracuse.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Buffalo.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.
Rochester.	29.82	74	W	10	0.0	Light rain.

**LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.**

6 a. m. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

9 a. m. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

12 m. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

3 p. m. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

6 p. m. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

9 p. m. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer 74.

Minimum thermometer 64.

Total rainfall. 0.0.

**Cotton Belt Bulletin.**

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—75th meridian time.

**ATLANTA DISTRICT.**

Atlanta, Ga. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Anderson, S. C. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Chattanooga, Tenn. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Columbus, Ga. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Greenville, S. C. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Griffin, Ga. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Macon, Ga. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Newnan, Ga. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Spartanburg, S. C. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

Toccoa, Ga. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

West Point, Ga. 29.82 74 W 10 0.0 Cloudy.

**W. E. SMITH,**

Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

**NOTE.**—Barometer corrected for temperature and  
instrumental error only. The dash (—) indicates  
precipitation inappreciable.

**MEETINGS.**

**Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

Today, at four o'clock, p. m., at the parlor of the  
Young Men's Christian association, a meeting will  
be held for the purpose of electing vice-presidents,  
and superintendents of departments. A full atten-  
dance is desirable.

**Mrs. E. C. W. P. President.**

**Miss Stokes, Secretary.**

**Attention Capital City Division K. P. You are**

commanded to appear at army in full uniform

Thursday, seven o'clock, p. m., June 23, by order

**J. T. SANKER, Sr. Kl. Recorder.**

**A HEATHEN'S RAGE.**

**A Patient Washee-Washee Loses His Temper**

and Assaults His Benevolent

A little negro in wild flight and a gaunt

heaven Chinese in pursuit, created quite a

commotion around the square bounded by

Broad, Hunter, Forsyth and Mitchell streets,

yesterday afternoon.

Harp Singh follows the suds and the ironing

table for a livelihood and often works under

discouraging afflictions in the way of insolence

from the small boys. The patience of the sad-

eyed race is his, but even that patience has

limits. Yesterday negro boys gathered on the

pavement before the doorway which

## A REMARKABLE STORY.

**One More Survivor of Balaklava**  
**Tells of the Ride.**

**A GUARD AT VICTORIA'S CORONATION.**

**An Old Soldier With a Good Memory—The**  
**Sensational Features of His Life—**  
**The Terrible Ride.**

Yesterday an unpretentious but soldierly  
looking old man left the city for his home at  
Mt. Vernon, Ala. This man was Tom Cook,  
who stood guard within the gateway of Buck-  
ingham palace on the event of the coronation  
of Queen Victoria, and who was one of the few  
who came "thru" the jaws of death, back from  
the mouth of hell in the famous charge of the  
light brigade at Balaklava.

The story of this man is not only interesting  
at this time because of the jubilee celebration  
in England, but, aside from that, it possesses  
more interesting features which make it worth  
relating.

Cook now resides at Mt. Vernon and has  
been for a short while in Atlanta to secure  
treatment for partial blindness. In person he  
is within a half inch of six feet, weighs about  
170 pounds, is as straight as an Indian and  
looks the soldier all over. His hair is still  
black, but his mustache and beard are now  
white.

ON GUARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.  
Cook was born in Nottinghamshire, England,  
in 1808, and enlisted at an early age in the  
royal Horse Artillery, 6th Battalion.

The Horse Artillery is selected from artillery re-  
cruits who are then trained for two years at  
Woolwich. It was while at Woolwich that the  
commander of the regiment, British general, was  
ordered to London to take part in the brilliant  
coronation ceremonies which occurred one  
year after the young queen had actually be-  
come the sovereign.

At the coronation of Queen Victoria, Cook  
and another member of his company were  
selected to guard duty within Buckingham  
palace, while two members of the Life Guards  
stood just without. As the carriage containing  
the young queen and the dowager duchess  
of Kent, passed through the gateway the  
queen sat upon the right and her mother  
and aunt, and according to the old story, the  
latter threw each of the four guards a  
sovereign. On the following day the Horse  
Artillery returned to Woolwich. Shortly after-  
wards the queen came to Woolwich and re-  
viewed the troops, and the old soldier, in his  
narrative, puts much stress on the statement  
that the troops were dressed in the queen's  
command, and each man was given a pot of porter  
in which to drink her majesty's health.

AT ST. JEAN D'ACRE.  
After this an older brother, who was a soldier  
in the Seventh Hussars, procured Tom's  
exchange to that regiment and they were se-  
cured to Gibraltar, where the regiment re-  
mained for five years, going thence to Malta,  
eventually to operate against St. Jean d'Acres,  
on the coast of Syria.

Before the expedition left Malta Major Wil-  
liam, of the Seventh, volunteered to go in dis-  
guise to Acre and procure desired in-  
formation to the president of the committee  
selected Tom Cook to accompany him. Wil-  
liam was a versatile, oriental linguist, and  
his plan was to dress as did the natives of the  
country, and to make his way into the city.  
Tom also dressed as a Syrian, was to play the  
deaf and dumb servant, and he says that he  
uttered not one syllable during the weeks it  
took to reach the fortress.

Wilbur succeeded admirably, sounding the  
harbor, taking notes of the defensive arrange-  
ments, and locating a weak spot in the  
main wall. He and Cook then made their way  
back to the British fleet, laid the discoveries  
before the English admiral in command of the  
allied fleets, and the historic bombardment  
quickly followed. For this service Wilbur  
was made captain of the 88th, otherwise  
known as the Comanche Rangers, a crack  
regiment, and Cook followed him. This com-  
mand went to Barbadoes and from there to  
Haiti, where Cook obtained his discharge, mar-  
ried and settled down to farming and fish-  
ing.

AT BALKLAVA.  
At the outbreak of the war Cook re-enlisted  
and served through the campaign. At Balak-  
lava he was one of the six hundred members  
of the Light Brigade and one of the very few  
who came out of that fearful charge who says  
that had the charge been ordered an hour  
earlier it would have proven effective without  
any material loss.

As it was, he said, "we rode up to the  
Russian batteries without the loss of a man,  
but when we began to sabre the gunners we  
found ourselves in easy gunshot  
of the entire Russian army.  
then on the field, and lives were swept away  
like chaff before that awful storm of flame,  
and iron. I rode a high black mare of  
great power and high metal, and the order  
of retreat was given, I clasped the animal  
around the neck, galloping closely, gave her  
rein, and she carried me back into friendly  
lines. As I swept along on that terrible ride  
the dust made by the bullets and balls which  
struck the ground fairly blinded me."

At the close of the war, Cook, who had re-  
ceived numerous medals for his record  
in the Crimea and Acre,  
obtained a discharge and returned to America.  
While living at Mobile he lost both his de-  
corations and his papers by fire, but not that  
they had been examined by a United States army  
officer, who is still in active service, and other  
persons. Cook is illiterate, being able neither  
to read nor pronounce a word, but his won-  
derful memory and his wonderful history furnish  
many rare stories, which serve to make him  
popular with his acquaintances.

**HOLMAN'S HOPE**

**Rests Upon Striking a Tender Chord in the**

**Governor's Heart.**

Yesterday morning, the governor received  
from William Holman, who is confined in  
Whitfield county jail, awaiting legal ex-  
ecution, a pathetic letter asking for mercy. The  
letter is produced below just as it is written,  
and there can be no doubt that it is the genu-  
ine epistle of a man in very deep trouble,  
the last hope that seems to remain  
unto him.

Governor Gordon read the letter attentively  
and considerately, and while his mind was  
made up and no further interference was  
intended, he was nevertheless affected by the  
prisoner's pathetic appeal for mercy.

Holman was respited until July 5th, 1887,  
and unless some further interferences will be ex-  
ercised on that day.

The letter is as follows:  
DALTON, Ga., June 20, 1887.—General Gordon—Sir:  
I owe you ever so many thanks for the kind  
word you gave me by giving me thirty days Respite  
to prepare for death. It shows you have got some  
sympathy for a poor Prisoner. I hope to meet you  
in heaven you was so kind. By doing so for me  
I hope for doing so for me you have got my prayers  
and will have them as long I live. I haven't got  
very long to live. I do hope Charles Patton and  
I will live to meet them all in heaven, they are so  
dear to me, and I hate to leave them in this wicked  
world to be run over by my Enemies them  
that is against me. I hope what I am saying  
of But my Blessed Lord Noes I am not guilty of  
my Dear Governor you have acted a most precious  
deed today. Me By (G) doing me some time to pre-  
pare for death. I do hope to meet you in heaven  
and I want you to please have mercy on me. My  
life is in your hands and you are the only one to  
save my life it is my Daily Prayer that My life  
May be Spared Me to serve the Blessed Lord as long  
I live on Earth. I do hope Charles Patton and  
Lizzie Holcomb will tell the Truth before I am hung  
if they don't they will tell it some day and the Pa-  
trons will see they have hung an innocent Boy. Bless  
the Lord he noes I am clear Governor I would like  
to have the Prayers of you please and have Mercy on  
Me and Please spare Me My life it is my Daily Prayers  
so Please Remember Me I am as ever Yours  
humble Prisoner until death I hope to meet you in  
heaven when you dies yours

County Jail.

## ITS OUTSTRETCHED ARMS.

**The Georgia Central Radiating in Every Di-**  
**rection—Other Railroad News.**

The Central railroad is rapidly going ahead  
with its western extensions, and a most favor-  
able report is given of the outlook by those in  
a position to know. The engineers are at work  
on the road from Blakely to Columbus; from  
Clayton to Ocala; and from Atlanta to  
Elba, and these three extensions will soon be  
ready for the picks and axes of the grading  
force.

Southwestern Alabama, one of the richest  
sections of the state, now without any outlet,  
will be opened up by these lines, and as the  
country is rich and fertile, the new roads ex-  
pect to get a large amount of business, which  
will greatly add to the old lines, as it will have  
to go over them also.

Early next week the work of track-laying  
will be resumed on the line from Carrollton to De-  
catur, which will connect with the Illinois  
Central, giving a direct connection with the  
great northwest. The line from Columbus to  
St. Louis will be laid with heavy steel rails,  
the light ones displaced being used on the new  
roads in southeastern Alabama. The Good-  
water extension will do a heavy business, trans-  
porting the coal from the Birmingham sec-  
tion. Ten consolidated engines, weighing  
185,000 pounds each, have been ordered for  
this route. This road will add greatly to the  
importance of Savannah as a port.

The Central is an east and west system. Its  
growth is westerly. As a line shoots out west-  
ward to any point, branches and exten-  
sions are made to the eastward, and thus the  
whole southeast is being per-  
meated by this great system. Under the present  
management, the Central is developing  
strength every day, and is opening up country  
hitherto unknown and undeveloped.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.  
At a late session of the Cincinnati associa-  
tion of road and officers, the following preamble  
and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It being the sense of this meeting that  
certain permanent defects in the construction of  
roads, from the southern end of the line, and  
such as building the same without brakes, result in  
dangerous handling of such cars in train, and make  
the companies handling the same liable for any ac-  
cident resulting therefrom, therefore, be it  
Resolved, That the officials of southern roads be  
requested to equip freight cars with brakes, with  
a view of adopting a rule at some future date at Cin-  
cinnati that all cars without brakes shall be re-  
jected.

The matter is a most important one, and  
railroads at fault should immediately see to it  
that rejected cars be made as perfect and safe  
as possible.

## WILKES COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

**The Governor Appoints Hon. J. Samuel Bar-**  
**nett, Judge of the County Court.**

Yesterday about noon, Governor Gordon de-  
clared the contest for the judgeship of the  
county court of Wilkes county by appointing  
Hon. J. Samuel Barnett as judge.

The appointment of Judge Barnett was  
somewhat of a surprise to the general public,  
as it had been very generally reported that the  
contest lay between Messrs. Sims and Toombs.  
There was no reason for the public to suppose  
that the prospects of any person were better  
than those of any other, for no hint or inkling  
of the nomination had been made to any one.  
On the part of the governor, the appointment  
did not know of the appointment until the  
governor announced it yesterday.

The new judge is a lawyer by education and  
profession, and is respected by his fellow citi-  
zens as a man of ability and the highest integ-  
rity. He goes upon the bench with the ex-  
perience gained by serving one term in a similar  
position in the county of Elbert. Judge Bar-  
nett was a gallant soldier of the confederacy,  
and lost a leg in the service. For the past few  
years he has been residing upon his plantation  
near Washington, having his law office here.  
A reporter saw a prominent citizen of  
Wilkes county last night at the Kimball, and  
he was told that the appointment would give  
satisfaction to the people of the county.

Governor Gordon stated yesterday afternoon  
that the contest was a very strong one, and  
one difficult to decide, but he had been much  
gratified to learn from the friends of Messrs.  
Sims and Toombs, that the appointment of  
Judge Barnett would be perfectly agreeable  
and acceptable to them.

It was rumored yesterday that Hon. R. F.  
Stonewall Jackson, of the county court of Terrell,  
but the report lacked confirmation.

## RAILROAD COMMISSION.

**The Report to be Made to the Governor—**  
**Some Interesting Statistics.**

For several days the railroad commission has  
been in session in the city. No special busi-  
ness has been done, but a check on or con-  
sideration. A few unimportant matters have  
been taken up, but nothing particularly affecting the public  
was done.

An informal discussion took place among  
the commissioners in regard to the nature of  
the report to be made to the governor in July.  
The various subjects to be touched upon were  
discussed in detail and the different com-  
missioners expressed their opinions, and made up  
the conclusions.

It is not likely that the report will be  
a lengthy one, as much of the  
work of the commission during the year  
has been of such a nature that no permanent  
record of it has been preserved. The various  
speeches and arguments made before the com-  
mission are not preserved, save when the orator has  
his argument printed and copies presented to  
the commission. The omission of this matter  
greatly lessens the value of the report.

The forthcoming report will review the work  
of the last six months, and while no specially  
interesting problems have come before the  
commission, it is understood that the report  
will contain some interesting statistics.

## THE ATLANTA AND HAWKINSVILLE.

**Some Londoners Come to Look Over the**

**Line.**

On last Saturday some representatives of a  
London syndicate sailed for New York en  
route to Atlanta. They will reach this city on  
next Monday morning and will at once proceed  
to investigate the Atlanta and Hawkinsville  
road and the country contiguous. Their prin-  
cipals are desirous of buying the entire issue  
of the bonds of this road and it is reported upon  
the part of the road and the resources of the  
country that these gentlemen come to America.  
Arrangements have been made to take them  
in bargies down the entire line. There can be  
no doubt as to the character of their report,  
which will dispose of the bonds at high prices  
than could be commanded in New York.

The first ship load of steel rails for the  
Atlanta and Hawkinsville road has been  
landed at Brunswick.

## CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

**Items of Interest Gathered by the Constitu-**  
**tion Reporters.**

Three notable weddings are on the tapis in  
Atlanta.

Mr. James M. Berry is not the J. M. Berry  
who recently figured in police news.  
The Ylo club will hold a meeting tonight at  
Mr. Peacock's residence, No. 166 Luckie street.

Mr. J. J. Kress, master of trains of the East  
Tennessee, has resigned his position, to take effect  
July 1. Mr. Kress will go into business in Atlanta.

A meeting of the directors of the West End  
academy will be held Friday night at 8 o'clock at  
the residence of Mr. G. A. Howell, the president of  
the board of trustees.

Mr. Lewis Varner, who lives at No. 62 East  
Humphries street, and who does business at No. 7  
West Humphries street, is not the Lewis Varner  
mentioned in police circles yesterday.

The first new wheat of the season was de-  
livered yesterday by Hoppie Bros., commission mer-  
chants, to Akers Bros. proprietors, Banner roller  
mills. It is pronounced some of the finest ever  
seen.

Young Mr. Childress, who received painful  
injuries in the railway accident at the union depot  
on the 7th of this month, and whose condition a  
few days ago was regarded as precarious, is now  
pronounced entirely out of danger.

Judge Hillyer's son, George, is neither losing  
nor gaining ground. His fever seems to be about  
the same as it was days before yesterday. His phys-  
icians think that should no change for the worse  
occur during the night, there will be a change for  
the better tomorrow.

The lawn party this evening at the residence  
of Mr. Henry Porter, on Peachtree street, for the  
benefit of the Woman's Industrial Union, will be a  
delightful affair. There will be a large number of  
men, etc. Admission 50 cents, and each ticket  
buyer will be given a supper, free.

E. P. Johnson, the Decatur street violinist  
man who promised to go to the city of business, in-  
vited a notice on his door yesterday to the effect that  
no more wines would be sold at that stand until the  
prohibition ordinance shall be repealed. He will  
go into tobacco and cigars.

This morning a large crowd, judging by the  
number of tickets sold, will go out to Austell to at-  
tend the grand sale of 200,000 pounds of the rapidly  
growing town. Yesterday afternoon the sale  
was attractively advertised by a uniformed band,  
with various banners bearing the name of the  
relative to the sale were printed. A fine barbe-  
cued dinner will be served, and ample time will be given  
over to view all the beauties and wonders of  
Austell and vicinity.

Captain M. H. Bentley, of the Georgia Ca-  
dets, and Captain C. C. Kimbrell, of the Capital  
guards, have petitioned the Piedmont Fair associa-  
tion to set apart one day during the fair for the col-  
ored people, especially for military purposes. At a  
meeting of Captain Bentley's company last evening  
preparations were made for the celebration of the  
Fourth of July. On that day the Messrs. R. F. Jones  
and the colored military companies will doubtless  
participate.

It was expected that a contract would have  
been concluded yesterday by which the receipt of  
the market report would be received by the bank,  
beginning today at the chamber of commerce.  
There has, however, been some delay in closing the  
contract with the telegraph company. It was also  
ascertained upon telegraphic application to the Chi-  
cago board of trade that a formal written applica-  
tion